

POPULATION

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5 or 6 miles from the bank of the Jhelum, and by the marvellous solidity of its construction. The cells, which is 8 feet square, and has an open doorway on each of the four sides, is composed of only ten stones, the four corners being each a single stone, the sculptured tympanums over the doorways four others, while two more compose the pyramidal roof, the lower of these being an enormous mass, 8 feet square by 4 feet in height. It has been ascribed by General Cunningham, on grounds which, in the absence of any positive authority either way, may be taken as adequate, to Narendratilpa, who reigned from 483 to 496. Ferguson, however, considered that the temple belongs to the thirteenth century. The sculptures over the doorways are coarsely executed in comparison with the artistic finish of the purely architectural details, and are much defaced, but apparently represent Brahmā, Vishnu, Shiva, and the goddess Durgā. The building is said to be dedicated to Vishnu as Surya or the Sun-god. Inside the cupola is rayed, so as to represent the sun; and at each corner of the square the space intervening between the angle and the line of the circle is filled up with a jinn or attendant, who seems to be sporting at the edge of its rays. The roof has been partly displaced, which is said to have been the result of an attempt made to take it down and remove it to the city. The interior is still occupied by a large stone *ilagan*.

A table at the end of this article (p. 83) shows the distribution of population in 1901. An estimate of the number of inhabitants was made in 1873, but the first regular Census was taken in 1891. In that year the population was 2,543,952, and it rose to 2,905,578 in 1901, or by 14 per cent. To a considerable extent the increase was due to improved enumeration, as for example in Gilgit, where the number recorded rose from 16,749 to 60,885. The increase amounted to 22 per cent. in the Kashmir province, compared with only 6 per cent. in Jammu. The density of population in the whole State is 36 persons per square mile. Details of the area of subdivisions are not available, but the density per square mile of land under cultivation varies from 64 in Munafarabād district to 1,395 in Gilgit, where cultivable land is scarce. There are only two towns of any size, JAMMU (36,130) and SRINAGAR (122,618), but the State contains 8,946 villages. Nearly half the total population lives in villages with a population of less than 500 each. Formerly, considerable numbers of Kashmiris emigrated to the Punjab, but the census results in that Province show that only 83,340 persons born in Kashmir were enumerated there in 1901, compared with 116,775 in 1881.

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172Kr
161Kr
162Kr
[361]Kr
[167]

INDIAN MIGRATION

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they leave their families and so which they secure in their old age, and in some or less regular migration to the mountains.

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(3) *Permanent*.—I. a, where over-crowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of some other healthy Indian people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is probably increasing in India is what may be called *daily migration*, the practice of leaving one's home early in the morning and going daily for business of one kind or another.

The Census figures do not of course, distinguish between the different types of migration, but a clue to them may be obtained from the proportion of the sexes and the distance of the district of emigration from the district of birth. In the case of temporary migration, as already noted, females are usually in excess; and the more is the case with periodic migration, so far as it is due to visits to places of pilgrimage. The bulk of periodic and semi-periodic migrants are men; while, where the movement is a permanent one, both sexes are usually found in fairly equal numbers.

I. Migration.

18. *Historical Survey*.—For a proper understanding of the question of migration in the East it is necessary to sketch for the information of the reader a brief historical survey of the conditions prevailing here prior to its consolidation and occupation by the Moguls. The text or collection of these letters on Jammu and Kashmir State has witnessed several historical vicissitudes. The hill tract which forms the Province of Jammu at the present day was across before the time of Maharaja Gulab Singh united under any single rule. The ruling classes of this hill tract were Rajputs, who seem to have taken refuge in these mountain fastnesses when the Rajput kingdom in the Punjab received a shattering blow in the 12th Century by the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni. These petty principalities maintained their independence during the Mogul times, though they acknowledged the suzerainty of the Mogul Emperors and paid a nominal tribute to Delhi. On the disintegration of the Mogul Empire they regained complete but short-lived independence. The Khalsa Power under the able leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was then rising and the political and territorial ambitions of the Khalsa state included within its orbit the principality of Jammu which could not withstand the tide of the Khalsa Power and passed under its suzerainty. In 1822 Maharaja Gulab Singh was formally installed as the ruler of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who personally came to Anantnag to perform the Raj Tilak. The conquest of Kashmir, Rajouri, Baramulla, Chanderi and other areas followed from time to time and could not detain us as not relevant to the purpose in hand.

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Kashmir Valley.—The Kashmir Province has also been the play-ground of many historic events. The inquisitive reader may refer to the pages of Raj Tarangini by Kalhana for a historical account of the Dynasties that held sway in the land. For our purpose it is enough to say that the country after having been ruled by the Hindus for a number of centuries, passed under the Muslim Rulers and was held by the latter before its conquest by the Khalsa. In the beginning of the nineteenth century it was considered a part and parcel of the Durran Empire and not a part of India. In 1812 Maharaja Ranjit Singh started on his first expedition against Kashmir which eventually acknowledged his rule. It was ceded to Maharaja Gulab Singh in consideration of his efforts to bring about amicable relations between the Sikhs and the British, and Kashmir passed into the hands of the Dogras as a result of the treaty between the British Government and Maharaja Gulab Singh signed at Amritsar in 1846.

Ladakh, Baltistan and the Frontier.—The Pitsan of Ladakh does not belong geographically to India. It is a part of the Himalayan Tableland and has for a very long time been ruled by a Tibetan Dynasty of Rulers. It formed originally a part of Tibet, but in the fifteenth century it became

CHAPTER 10—DRAFT-PLACE AND MIGRATION

independent under a line of Tibetan Kings who accepted the suzerainty of the Great Lama. It was the last King of the Dynasty Tsepal Namgyal during whose time the country was invaded by the Dogra forces of Maharaja Gulab Singh under General Zorwar Singh. Beginning from 1820, Zorwar had to lead no less than six expeditions before Ladakh and Baltistan finally accepted Dogra rule in 1843. The Frontier Ilaka were also brought under the dependence of the Maharaja at various times.

It will be clear from the above that the area now known as Jammu and Kashmir had never been effectively united under one ruler before the case of Maharaja Gulab Singh and it may be added much of it had never known united government. This historical action has not, however, been taken to arrive at this conclusion but to see how it affects migration and we are justified in drawing the following conclusions pertinent to our subject:—

- (a) The number of Punjabi immigrants in the State must exceed those of any other Indian Province as nearly all parts of the State were once under the rule of the Punjab.
- (b) In Jammu Province the number of Afghan immigrants should be less compared with their number in Kashmir as the former province never acknowledged their sway while the latter was for long a part of the Afghan Kingdom.
- (c) In the Frontier Districts the Tibetan and Afghan immigration should be considerable.

We shall see in the course of the chapter whether our conclusions are borne out by statistics.

20. Second: Jammu Province.—(i) Jammu District.—Cross migration between different tracts of the district gives rise to a considerable extent. The district also exchanges a big volume of migration with the Punjab. The immigrants from the Punjab are nearly of all types. Those who have taken up State service or trade are semi-permanent or permanent. Those who come to visit their relatives and friends are casual and temporary immigration. The emigrants from this district to the Punjab and other Indian Provinces either go out periodically for labour or semi-permanently seeking employment. The Dogra soldiers in the British Army are generally drawn from this district.

(ii) Kathua District.—There is no permanent migration. Bakarwals and Gaddis with their flocks flow in the district in winter from cold places like Bhaderwah and Ramnagar and after a temporary stay of four to five months retrace their steps to their summer retreats. The non-agricultural inhabitants of the district like Brahman, Jhewar, Barber go to British territory hunting jobs and labour according to their respective occupations when the season at home is slack. They return home after a few months' stay.

At harvest time labour is imported from adjoining British territory as the local labour cannot cope with the work.

This migration of a temporary and periodic character has not brought about any noteworthy change in the life of the people except that the locals who are accustomed to emigrate annually have shed some of the caste prejudices and learnt a lesson of cleaner living.

(iii) Udhampur.—The people of Banihal Ilaka who are mostly Kashmiri Muslims migrate to Jammu and the Punjab when their land is covered with snow and agricultural work is at a stand-still. Their migration generally lasts from Maghar to Chet when they return home with their earnings and the satisfaction of having escaped the rigorous winter of their own place.

2 [Errata: read "dependenox" for "dependance"; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 - Analyst]

CONCLUSION

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social relations were frequent but the growing influx of Yaghistanis has served to make the distinction pronounced and new social relations are born.

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The religious life of the people in the past was also simple but contact with outsiders has brought about a change in religious outlook and has made the people more to question questions with greater zeal and fidelity.

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Formerly the local population was divided into castes and each caste was endogamous but this practice is now giving way as a result of observation of Mohammedan law. The people have an migratory inclination and do not go out for labour or service but they have begun to send out boys to College at Srinagar for prosecution of studies which marks a change.

Frontier Illaques.—Surrounded on all sides by high mountain ranges the Frontier Illaques seem to be intended by Nature to remain untouched by the problems of migration. Nevertheless incursions and search for livelihood makes men penetrate into this isolated country also. There is a periodic flow of Gajjars from Yaghistan and Gilgit to the hill grazing grounds in the upper valleys of the mountain block that separates the two territories. This lasts for some four months in the year.

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Besides Gajjars, Khillanis from the Lower Indus Kohistan come to these Illaques for trade or labour and have brought about a slight change in caste occupations by inducing a few of the locals to take up trade. The number affected is, however, almost negligible though no doubt a beginning has been made.

From Hunza where the population is greater than the country can comfortably support, a few individuals come down to Gilgit in search of work, and occasionally go to India to seek employment, but the people in general are so devoted to their homes that they prefer security and wait there to greater prosperity elsewhere.

100 Conclusion.—We are now in a position to state the general facts about migration which follow as a conclusion from the above account.

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(1) The castes that are comparatively more migratory are the Gajjars, Gaddis and Bakarwals who follow pastoral professions.

Next to them come Kashmiri Muslims whose annual caravans to British India constitute the main migration current. The Baltis and Mirpur people are also more so than others. The Brahmins and other Hindu castes who go to the Punjab for labour are comparatively fewer in number. The trading section of the Hindus, and the Rajputs who go out in quest of service, contribute a fair share to the volume of migration.

(2) The emigrants from the State are generally males while immigrants also have a preponderance of males. Those immigrants who have permanently or semi-permanently settled in the State either as traders or missionaries or State servants are accompanied by their families though some of them send out their families to down countries in winter which detracts from female population in winter, the time when census is taken. During summer the casual visitors to the Kashmir valley are accompanied by their wives but the male element is in excess.

(3) The emigration of the State inhabitants has no effect on sex fertility as the emigration is periodic lasting from 4 to 5 months.

(4) Migration has resulted in greater fidelity to religion especially in the case of Muslims who by coming in contact with outside Muslims have begun to follow the Quranic injunctions with greater devotion. The changes effected in religious sphere in Gilgit illustrate this tendency. As regards Hindus, a liberalising of beliefs is noticeable especially as the result of Arya Samaj activity.

1/2 [Errata: read "more" cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

- 166
167 The foreign communities have succeeded in converting a number of local
168 inhabitants to Christianity.

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177 (1) As regards caste grouping migration has led to a breaking of the
[564] caste bond of caste. Narver populations have been swept away. In Ghil the
suppression of religious in Hindu this caste is untenable.

[562] (2) The old systems are gradually giving way. The whole marriage
system is changing with the people, while the Purush system is on the decline.

[291] (7) In some great changes are noticeable. The Kashmiri Pandits are
leaving the wearing of Phans, a long loose gown and taking to Purush
dresses. The English dress is more in evidence in lower circles. The last is
publicly supporting the turban. Even in villages, Purush trousers and
sarees are superseding Daga trousers, and shoes in the case of females. The
new is coming into vogue amongst families of the upper classes.

[197] (8) So far as language is concerned Purush is easily spoken and under-
stood in those parts of the State where the inhabitants come in contact with the
outside world either as emigrants or as hosts of immigrants. The Kashmiri
language who go to the Purush understood and talk Purush intelligibly well.
The shopkeepers and Hattis (housewives) in Kashmir who have English speaking
customers speak English though broken and full of mistakes. The immigrants
in Kashmir especially traders command a fair knowledge of Kashmiri dialect.

[564] (9) In the sphere of occupation changes have taken place. Some of
the masses no longer stick to their old hereditary occupations. Labour or service
is not regarded as degrading by any means though Hindus do not like to
domestic service especially the task of cleaning urinals as they regard it
tarnish their. The Kashmiri Pandits are gradually relinquishing their ideal of
Government service and turning to trade and even manual labour in increasing
numbers.

II. IMMIGRATION.

167 191. Main Results for the State.—The total population of the State as
ascertained by actual count on the Census night came to 3,646,243, out of which
1,582,047 i.e., 43.4 per cent, were born within the State. Immigration thus
accounts for a total increment of 19 per cent. to the State population. The
immigrants are mainly drawn from the neighbouring British Indian Provinces of
the Punjab and the N. W. F. which stretch along the boundary line of the State
for a considerable distance. The contiguous districts of these two provinces
given in the margin contribute nearly 13 per cent. of the population, leaving 7 per cent. to be con-
tributed by the non-contiguous districts of these provinces. In all thus these two provinces claim 13
per cent. of the increment to population of the State while all other Provinces in India and outside coun-
tries have only 3 per cent. to their credit. Among
other Indian Provinces the United Provinces stand
foremost while amongst States, Chamba tops the
list, being contiguous. As regards Asiatic countries
Afghanistan, our neighbour, scores highest, the
second best being Nepal due to her sons being in the
State Forces. The share of other countries is
nominal. The foreign countries benefit us to a
very limited extent, the United Kingdom being the greatest contributor as
her sons are employed in State service or are engaged in carrying on trade or
missionary work. They will be discussed in greater detail in the paragraph on
over immigration.

N. W. F. PROVINCES.	
1. Gilgit.	
PUNJAB PROVINCE.	
1. Chajal.	
1. Chakwal.	
1. Jhelum.	
1. Rawalpindi.	
1. Sialkot.	

[Errata: read "overseas"; if errata sheet, p. 329, category
III -- Analyst]

MIGRATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS OF THE STATE AND INDIA

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198. Variation in Immigration.—The total number of immigrants in the last three decades is given in the margin. As will be seen there has been a considerable and serious decrease in 1921 but has showed a slight increase in the outgoing immigration. The reason of decrease in the number of immigrants in 1921 was probably the depression wrought by the Great War and the full epidemic of influenza. The increase in the number of immigrants would have been larger in the current decade but for the reduction in the strength of State employees which has operated to eliminate a greater number of candidates. To it may be added the less lead on the recruitment of non-State subjects in the State as far as qualified State-subjects are available. This has also tended to weed off the in-comers from outside. These persons came usually from the Punjab.

1901	= 26,200
1911	= 26,200
1921	= 26,200

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This receives support from the marginal statement which shows that despite of an increase in the volume of immigration the Punjab has exhibited a decrease in the number of her immigrants.

The migration from N. W. F. Provinces and the Punjab especially from the latter is of a permanent and semi-permanent character as immigrants are mostly traders or State servants. It may also be added that in several Districts of British India lying on the borders of the State the inhabitants of Dogra tribe reside and marriages between the Dogras in the State and their brethren of race in British India are frequent which also go to swell the number of the Punjab immigrants.

Immigrants from various countries and provinces of India, 1901, 1911, 1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
A. W. F. Provinces	12,200	6,700	6,200
Punjab	26,200	26,200	26,200
Other Indian Provinces	1,700	4,200	1,400
Afghanistan	900	200	1,000
Nepal	1,000	1,200	900
Other Indian countries	200	200	200
United Kingdom	100	100	100
Other European countries	20	20	20
Africa	0	0	0
America	10	0	10
Asia	1	0	10
Not specified or unknown	200	---	---

The immigrants from Afghanistan comprise traders and coolies. They are chiefly to be found in Gilgit, Frontier Illaqas and Srinagar districts. These immigrants are of a temporary and periodic kind. The contingents from Nepal is represented by the valiant Gurkha soldiery in the State Army who are now almost domiciled in the State though they do sometimes go on leave to Nepal to refresh the sweet memories of Home. The foreign immigrants are generally State employees, traders or missionaries whose vocation tends to make the migration permanent and semi-permanent. The date on which the Census is taken is, however, the time when casual immigration is at its nadir as the valley of Kashmir which attracts a large number of visitors on their butterfly visits in summer is then covered with a pall of snow and entirely devoid of its holiday company.

199. Migration between Districts of the State and India.—(a) *Jammu District (excluding city).*—The number of immigrants from Indian Provinces and States to the Jammu district is 22,704 composed of 8,675 males and 14,029 females. The preponderance of females would lead the reader to infer that the migration is casual and the conclusion will not be wrong. The district of Jammu is the only district partly approachable by Railway. It is adjoined by British territory notably the district of Sialkot which accordingly contributes 3,997 males and 9,811 females, a total of 15,708 persons. The other districts of the Punjab are responsible for 6,605 persons which leaves a balance of 301 only to other

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District	Immigrants				Emigrants			
	Contiguous Areas		Remote Areas		Contiguous Areas		Remote Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. Jammu Province								
C. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
D. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
E. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
F. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
G. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
H. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
I. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
J. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
K. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
L. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
M. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
N. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
O. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
P. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Q. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
R. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
S. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
T. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
U. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
V. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
W. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
X. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Y. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Z. Jammu	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II. Kashmir Province								
A. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
B. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
C. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
D. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
E. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
F. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
G. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
H. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
I. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
J. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
K. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
L. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
M. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
N. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
O. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
P. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Q. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
R. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
S. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
T. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
U. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
V. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
W. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
X. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Y. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Z. Kashmir	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
III. Frontier Districts								
A. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
B. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
C. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
D. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
E. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
F. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
G. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
H. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
I. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
J. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
K. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
L. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
M. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
N. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
O. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
P. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Q. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
R. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
S. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
T. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
U. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
V. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
W. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
X. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Y. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Z. Frontier	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100

(i) *Jammu District (including city)*—The Jammu district as will be clear from the above table receives 80 per cent. of immigrants from contiguous districts of the State and only 11 per cent. from remote districts. It sends out 89.9 per cent. of its emigrants to the former areas and 17.1 per cent. to the latter ones. It does not receive a single immigrant from the Frontier Ilaka though 134 of her sons were enumerated in these Ilaka. It is on the whole a loser in the bargain by 2,822 persons.

(ii) *Kathua District*—The Kathua district seems to have translated that salutary advice given by the author of Panchtantra to a Minister, for receiving more and giving less, into action, for it receives 93.4 per cent. of its immigrants from adjacent districts and gives them in exchange slightly more than half the number. Its net gain in migration is 2,278.

(iii) *Udhampur District*—The contiguous districts play as usual a very important part both in adding to and subtracting from the figures of population. Its loss in migration is even greater than that of the Jammu district. The hilly nature of the country and the severity of winter in the wheels of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar compel the residents to migrate to other districts in search of livelihood and more genial conditions. The immigrants from contiguous districts come up to 89.5 per cent. of total immigrants while emigrants to contiguous districts form 96.3 per cent. of the total. It is a loser by 3,323 persons.

(iv) *Raasi District*—The percentage of immigrants from and emigrants to contiguous areas is 84.0 and 83.1 respectively i. e., almost equal though Raasi stands to gain in the process. From amongst remote areas the district of Srinagar supplies the largest number of immigrants.

(v) *Mirpur District*—The Mirpur district tops the list in its fondness of migration. The district cannot support itself and the people have to seek livelihood abroad to supplement their annual income. The people are also adventurous and migrate even to far off countries to better their prospects. The district thus shows a net loss of 22,125 in internal migration. The major portion of emigrants viz. 96.1 per cent. however, is absorbed by the contiguous districts. The emigration causes the heaviest drain on this district. The immigrants from contiguous districts are 82.2 per cent. of the total number of their class.

Kashmir A49
AVI Kashmir A41
Dad A43
Doga A46
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SEX AND MIGRATION

(vi) *Legion of Chandi and Poonch*—Take is more than they give. The immigrants and emigrants as usual are contributed by or to contiguous districts, the remote areas having only a minor share. K
D
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(vii) *Kashmir Province*—The same story is repeated here. The number of immigrants from neighbouring districts is in all cases in excess of those from remote tracts while emigrants also move in the same way. In Kashmir South or Srinagar, however, the emigrants come to remote areas are considerable in number. K
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(viii) *Frontier Districts*—In this tract the Gilgit district and the Frontier Illaqs refuse to fall in line with other districts of the State as in their case the contributions from remote areas is larger than from the adjoining Illaqs and they are not suggested in sending emigrants to remote areas. A reference to Table VI will show that the immigrants are mostly from the Jammu Province. This is due to the State Force staying at these places which has its soldiers generally drawn from the Jammu Province. D
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As regards emigrants there is nothing uncommon in Gilgit and the number of emigrants from Frontier Illaqs is too insignificant (47 only) to be taken into consideration. None of the emigrants of this Illaq was enumerated in the Jammu Province. The largest number is reported by the Srinagar district.

106. *Emigrants*—While it is possible to give a reliable account of the immigrants from all countries into the State it is impossible to ascertain the number of emigrants to all countries for the Census operations are confined to India and no arrangements exist for a return of emigrants to other Asiatic countries like China, Afghanistan, Turkistan etc. Leaving the question of overseas emigrants to later consideration we would confine our attention to emigrants in India alone. K
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The total number of emigrants to India from this State is 94,468 which shows an increase of 10,136 over the figures of 1921 and of 12,500 over those of 1911. This shows that the isolation of the State if it ever existed, is being gradually and systematically broken. The contiguous provinces of the Punjab, the N. W. F. and Baluchistan absorb the lion's share out of the emigrants i. e., 90,305 of the emigrants are enumerated in these provinces. Out of the remaining Indian Provinces the U. P. and the Bombay Presidency stand foremost. The United Provinces occupy a conspicuous position in supplying immigrants and the flow of emigrants to that area is thus natural being based on well established reciprocal relations. The State is, however, represented in nearly all major provinces like Bengal, Central Province and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Assam. The Madras Province forms the only exception. As regards Indian States the Mysore State reports the large number of 73. Hyderabad comes second with 42, Gwalior third with 39, the Bombay States return 30 persons, the State of Borda 28 and Western India States Agency 22.

It is a pity that the lack of information about the birth district of emigrants precludes us from discussing the quota made by each State, Province or District, to the volume of emigration. It may, however, be assumed that with the exception of Frontier Districts, the Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir contribute a fairly good share, the Kashmir Province topping the list as its population migrates in winter to India, especially to the Punjab, in large numbers to escape the rigours of Kashmir cold and to supplement their income.

107. *Sex and Migration*.—The figures of immigrants show that the number of females is in excess of males in the case of the Punjab, Assam, Burma, U. P. States and China. With the exception of Punjab the number is, however, too small to need any comment. As regards the Punjab it has already been stated that the marriage relations between the two adjoining areas are frequent and the people of the Punjab are also found in a much larger numbers in State service and trade than those of any other province. The improvement of communications and the security of life and property in the State have combined to induce the immigrants to bring their families with them, for Kashmir is now no longer an isolated tract and one can reach the Punjab from

- 167 Srinagar in a single day. The women of other provinces like Gu. N. W. P. Province, the U. P. of Agra and Oudh, Bihar, and Orissa etc., also bear a large proportion to the male immigrants belonging to those provinces though they are always in a minority. This is due mostly to the nature of a long journey which women usually shirk and to the temporary nature of the migrant class, who do not like to add to the cost of journey by supporting all their household.

In migration the women are nowhere so common though in the Punjab Province they are well represented. This is easily understood. The motive that actuates the migrant is labour and the wife is of little use in the labour market except as a drain on the hard-earned money. The prospects of labour are also uncertain and hazy at the time of moving from home which further stand in the way of taking women along with. The house-wife has to be supervised the house during the absence of her companion and cannot be sent away from the village.

108. *Religion and Migration.*—In the absence of accurate statistics of migrants by religion it is only possible to hazard a guess in this matter. Nevertheless it is true that the emigrants from the Frontier District and the Kashmir Province are in the main Muslims while emigrants from the Jammu Province are generally Hindus excepting Mirpur district where Muslims predominate among emigrants.

The immigrants are generally Hindu and Sikh traders from India who penetrate right up to Central Asia in pursuit of their aim.

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109. *Overseas Migration.*—The immigrants from overseas countries are

Immigrants	Males	Females
Europe.		
United Kingdom and Ireland	60	60
America	....	1
Ch.-Australia	1	....
Denmark	2	1
France	1	1
Germany	2	0
Greece	1	....
Italy	2	0
Portugal	....	1
Russian Union	2	0
Spain	....	0
Switzerland	2	2
Unspecified	7	....
ASIA.		
Cape Colony	1	1
East Africa (Portuguese)	....	1
Unspecified	....	0
AMERICA.		
Spain	2	7
United States	1	1
AUSTRALASIA.		
Australia	2	0
New Zealand	....	1
Tasmania	....	2

very few being 163 from Europe, 9 from Africa, 12 from America and 17 from Australia, making a total of 221 out of which 93 are males and 128 females. The marginal statement assigns them to their countries of birth. They are mainly congregated in Srinagar city where they carry on trade and missionary work. There in service are also to be found either in Jammu or Srinagar city. The Canadians are generally found in Poonch where a Presbyterian Mission has only of late been started.

The missions indeed extend to as far as Leh where a Maronite Mission exists. In the Jammu city and in Kathua district also missions exist. In Srinagar city a hospital and school are conducted by the missions.

The excess of females over males in the case of immigrants of nearly every nationality bespeaks of the liberty that women enjoy in the West and their venturesome spirit. In the race of life women do not like to keep behind. They rather prefer to walk, not abreast, but ahead. The modern times have given an additional fillip to this tendency and the figures speak eloquently of the results.

WEST AND PEOPLE MOVE AT ALL.

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The emigrants from State to countries as indicated by the Census Commission for India are given in the margin. They are mostly students and traders who have proceeded to foreign countries to prosecute studies or carry on trade. Their number is, however, very little and a marked feature of the migration is the absence of families which again shows the pronounced difference between the East and the West, the families of the East being shy and not so accustomed to their status of the West.

Destination	Males	Females
England	25	...
East India	1	...
Canada	10	...

128. Why do people move at all?—It is pertinent to ask this question in this chapter confined to movement. It is impossible to imagine of a stagnant humanity. The very laws of nature require some sort of movement and co-operation between different parts of a country and between different countries. Migration, though not of a particular kind, is thus a necessary of human existence and a very valuable factor in adding to the material, moral and cultural wealth of the world. Man, however, moves according to certain laws. His movements are not motiveless like a leaflet's. Some of the important motives that stimulate movement of the people may be briefly laid down as below:—

(a) Economic Pressure.—When the population of a country outgrows its normal food supply the surplus population has of necessity to seek fresh lands for its means of subsistence. Such migrations may be periodic or permanent. The people of Baluchistan are a case in point. The agricultural land in Baluchistan is exceedingly limited and cannot support the population, a part of which emigrates to British India and as soon as it has earned sufficient money to last for a year or so, returns home. When the pinch of necessity is again felt a fresh journey to the plains is undertaken.

(b) Migration may also be induced by superior attractions of livelihood in a locality. This sort of migration may also be periodic, semi-permanent or permanent.

The Indian and European traders in Kashmir and Indian traders in the far Frontier Districts are apt examples of this kind. They find it more profitable to trade in State goods than the ordinary trade that engages their countrymen at home. In the case of the European trader the additional advantage of climate also counts. A class of traders moves annually to Ladakh where they transact business during the trade season and return home to repeat their venture next year.

(c) Religious persecution may force people to leave their land of birth and migrate to some other place.

(d) Wars, invasions and mis-administration may propel an exodus from a country. The Rajputs as stated in the historical notice migrated from India to the State as a result of the invasion of Mohammed of Ghor. This class of motive has no weight in the movement of population at the present day.

(e) Expansion of trade and love of colonisation act as stimuli to migration. The advent of the Europeans in India was the result of these causes. The conquest of Kashmir by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the subjugation of Ladakh and Baltistan etc. by Maharaja Gulab Singh were the direct out-comes of their love of territorial expansion.

(f) Migration may be for educative purposes only.—In the civilized countries travel is considered a necessary part of education. Indeed extensive travel is necessary to give a finishing touch to education. In the State we

¹ [Errata: delete "confined to movement" i.e. errata sheet, p. 329, category III -- Analyst]

147 And outside students joining the colleges and schools because of lower scale of fees and cheaper living. While these students go to for all education to acquire necessary training.

Archaeologists, Geologists and Scientists and others of their kind also add under this heading.

(g) These migrations lead to religious migration. The custom of Sudding brides in a village after their marriage among the Hindus furnishes an illustration of this type of migration.

Such movements are usually casual or permanent, casual when people gather to attend a social function like marriage and return home when it is over; permanent for the bride who relinquishes her claim to her maternal home and enters the family of her bridegroom permanently.

(h) Travel for climatic reasons and purposes of health. Such movements are only casual and temporary. The vast number of immigrants who flock to Kashmir in summer to escape from the scorching heat of the plains and are seen for a short period, belong to this type. They disappear as soon as winter sets in.